

NEW YORK HERALD.

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PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.

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Wednesday, April 21, 1853. No. 110

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—RASCALS OF PARIS—STREET-SCENES AND WIVES.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—HAWLEY—ORPHANS' FAMILIES.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street—CIVILIZATION—ONE THOUSAND MILLERS.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chambers Street—AMOROUS OF THE KARL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING—THE TWO FETTERED.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—DANCING BARRIERS—MY FRIEND IN THE STRAITS—ROMAN BROTHERS. EVENING.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery—LOST ONE OF TWO—EVENING WILSON—BOYS OF SARATOGA.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 42 Broadway—EVENING—CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.

WOODS MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 74 Broadway—MINSTRELS.

CIRCUS, N. Bowery—EQUINE ENTERTAINMENTS.

GEORIANA, 556 Broadway—BANDY'S FANFARONA OF THE HOLY LAND.

HOPE CHAPEL—DR. VALENTINE'S EVENINGS OF RECREATION.

MILLER'S SONGS MYSTERIOUS, 53 Broadway.

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 53 Broadway.

New York, Thursday, April 21, 1853.

The remains of Vice President King were

conveyed to their final resting place, near his late

residence in Alabama, yesterday morning. They were

attended by a large number of his kindred. Proper

tributes of respect were paid to the memory of the

distinguished deceased, in this and other cities, yes-

terday. By telegraph from Washington we learn

that the President has ordered the departments to be

closed to-day. We elsewhere give the proceed-

ings in the law courts and Common Council of this

city, on the announcement of the death of the ven-

erable statesman.

The "unlucky" Arabia arrived at this

port from Liverpool yesterday morning. We re-

ceived advices from Europe of three days later date.

The news is not much particular interest. The

safe ascension of the Queen of England, and the

birth of a fourth prince, had caused much joy among

the subjects of that royal lady. The Chancellor of

Exchequer had submitted his financial propositions

to the Commons. The general plan is novel, as it

contemplates a compulsory operation by government

with regard to the purchase of the interest, or pay-

ing off, of the holders of South Sea Stock Annuities.

There was to be a large issue of redeemable ex-

change bonds at the same time. The members looked

upon the measure rather favorably. A fatal ac-

cident had occurred at the Crystal Palace in

Dublin, by which five men were killed.

The Russian army had retired from the frontiers of

Turkey, and the Sultan had despatched a special

envoy to the French court. The Austrian blockade

of a portion of the Swiss territory continued. The

Emperor was quiet by the assurance that England

would keep a close watch upon the movements of

the political refugees whom she sheltered. An ex-

tensive emigration was expected from Germany. The

Emperor Napoleon had been ill, but was, at the time

of the last mails, enjoying national fêtes with the

Empress. He intends to build up the trade of

France by continued peace. A full commercial and

maritime report will be found in this paper. Cotton

remained as at our last advices, and breadstuffs

were again lower in the English market.

According to our special despatch from Wash-

ington, our foreign postal arrangements, which have

for some time been so sadly neglected, are under-

going a thorough reorganization and straightening

up by Judge Campbell, the new Postmaster General.

In addition to the reduction hitherto mentioned

on newspapers going to England, we are now informed

that the postage on letters going to Brazil, via Great

Britain, is hereafter to be forty-five, instead of eighty-

five cents, when pre-paid. The Chief Postmaster

of Prussia states that the Prussian coach mails, for-

warded from this city and Boston, on reaching Co-

logne are frequently found with their seals broken

and the envelopes torn off. Money is often found in

the office which is supposed to have escaped from the

letters in consequence of a want of proper at-

tention. This oversight, or neglect, will be imme-

diately remedied.

Our special correspondent writes that in con-

sequence of the decision of the new Secretary of

the Interior, on a contested case in the Pension Office,

a large number of claimants will be entirely out of

the Secretary decides that upon the death of a sol-

dier's widow, the pension reverts to his children,

and they were elected to the House. Others

went out and have got fat offices; others have

made money as lawyers, and speculators, and

traders; others by gold digging; and if a large

number have perished among the mines, or on

the sea, or on the plains, or among the moun-

tains, outward or inward bound, we must re-

member that such are the chances of life. Cal-

ifornia is the place for disappointed whigs. Let

them emigrate there largely, and they may re-

volutionize the State, and secure the next elec-

tions to the Legislature and to Congress, out

and out.

The Washington Republic proposes a very

patriotic expedient in urging the junction of the

whigs in support of Gen. Pierce and his policy;

but it will hardly pay—certainly it will not

yield a dividend for the next four years. Stan-

ley's resolution is better. There is something

substantial in California. The democratic party

is already too large for the spoils; but there is

room yet in California; and when that is filled,

there is still a considerable margin of unap-

propriated gold washings in Australia. The scheme

of the Republic is an empty abstraction. On

There is nothing made by it. All the front seats are

engaged. The plan of Edward Stanly is the

best plan for the whigs. Let them embark for

the gold mines; and they may yet live to see

the great measures of a high tariff, a national

bank, and a distribution of the proceeds of the

public lands, in full blast in California and

Australia. Stanly is bold for California. Stanly

is a practical man. What say the whigs?

IMPORTANT AND GRATIFYING POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

In our Washington correspondence, pub-

lished in yesterday's Herald, the gratifying in-

telligence is announced that the post office re-

gularities in the transmission of foreign news-

papers and correspondence, have been, or are

about to be, remedied. This news we hail with

much pleasure, and we are sure that the public

generally will congratulate themselves upon it.

It has been a matter of constant complaint, and

of unceasing annoyance to this office, that the

papers mailed here, and directed to our num-

bered subscribers on the European continent,

have, in almost every instance, failed to reach

their destination; and many have been the ef-

forts which we have made to rectify the evil,

but hitherto without success. We have only

our own experience in the matter to speak of;

but doubtless the same cause of complaint has

universally existed throughout the United

States, and been felt by all having correspond-

ence with the continental countries.

Change of officials has, however, brought

change of system, and the new Postmaster

General, on putting himself into relations with

the British Post Office authorities, has discovered

that the old way of doing business in his de-

partment was exceedingly slovenly and ineffi-

cient. Hence the complaints of the non-deliv-

ery of letters and newspapers. The disease

having been found out, the remedy was easily

applied, and the regulations—which we detailed

in yesterday's Herald—have been adopted,

in order to ensure henceforth the delivery of

matter mailed in this country. By these regu-

lations it will be seen that it is requisite to

mark on the letters and newspapers, directed to

the various continental nations, the route by

which they are to be transmitted. We trust

that these arrangements will render unneces-

sary in future the complaints constantly re-

ceived at this office from our subscribers

abroad, of the general tone of which the fol-

lowing, from an influential personage in Hamburg,

will serve as a specimen—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAMBURG, Feb. 19, 1853.

Sir—Since the new Postal Convention of the

United States with Prussia, your paper, much re-

garded here, has hardly been seen, except it may be a stray

number coming per steamer from London. None

of your regular subscribers receive their papers.

As no satisfactory reason can be found here for this

unpleasant case of annoyance—for the Hamburg city

post, which delivers all mail matter received per

Prussian mail from over sea, can only say that it is

not to blame, as all mail matter received by them

is duly given out—I take the liberty of addressing you

these lines, to inform you of this serious grievance,

and perhaps you may be able to apply a remedy.

Very respectfully, &c.

So much for the arrangements to ensure de-

livery; but that is not all the benefit which the

public is to derive from the recent correspon-

dence between the heads of the post office de-

partments in Washington and London. It has

been discovered that contrary to the stipula-

tions of the postal convention of December,

1848, newspapers have been subjected to an

extra tax of two cents each, levied in this coun-

try, and very obligingly forwarded to swell the

coffers of the British post office. The mistake

leaked out, it would seem, some two years

since, and though notified to the department at

Washington, it went on uncorrected; but the

English Postmaster General has now avowed

his readiness to refund the sums thus illegally

collected for the past four years. In future,

therefore, the rate of two cents only, instead of

four, is to be levied on newspapers mailed in

the United States, for such European countries

as have concluded postal regulations with the

United Kingdom.

These ameliorations in our post office system

abroad will be hailed with pleasure by the com-

munity which has been heretofore victimized

by the error committed therein. And it now

only remains for Judge Campbell, our new

Postmaster General, to brush up the internal

postal arrangements of the country, which are

at present sadly in need of attention. Let him

do this, and he will immortalize his régime.

ATTORNEY'S LIEN FOR COSTS.—We this day

publish an elaborate opinion of Judge Daly,

upon a question of great interest to the legal

profession—its importance justifies the space

which we have devoted to it. It was on an ap-

peal from an order made at Chambers. Where

an attorney recovered a judgment for his client,

he had a lien upon the judgment for his costs.

This lien the Court would protect, so that if the

defendant, after the attorney had given notice

that he claimed a lien, paid the full amount of

the judgment to the plaintiff, it would be no

discharge of the lien for the costs. The Court

would still enforce the judgment to the extent

of the attorney's lien. This was just.

The Hon. Edward Stanly, late the whig leader

of the House of Representatives at Washington,

has hit upon an alternative for those whigs

whose occupation is gone. It is California.

Yes, there is California! Gold plentiful, quick

passage, fares reduced, cholera all gone, and

plenty of room in the mines for new diggers

notwithstanding the astounding quantities of

Chinese and other "outsiders" that are con-

stantly pouring in. Mr. Stanly has given notice

to his tar and turpentine constituency of

North Carolina, that he is going to California.

They are sorry to spare him; but he has resolved

to go. Time's up. He has seen what Weller

did by going to California, after being defeated

for Governor of Ohio. He has come back to the

Senate, Gwin, of Mississippi, went out, and

has come back to the Senate. Fremont did the

same. Wright, Gilbert, and Marshall went out,

and came back to the Senate. Fremont did the

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adjudged by Judge Daly, and concurred in

by Judge Woodruff, that the lien remains as it

always did—that the Code has not changed it.

This is conformable, at least, to the views of

the codifiers, who had evidently no intention to

abolish a practice so equitable as the intention to